

PERSHING DENIES WASTE OF LIFE

Gives Facts to Show Capt. Livermore, Who Made Charges, Got Wrong Impressions.

ALL ADVANCED NOV. 11

A. E. F. Commander Notified of Armistice Five Hours Before It Was Effective.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Charges made before a House war investigating committee that lives of American soldiers were wasted in needless attacks on armistice day are denied in a letter from Gen. Pershing, made public to-day by Representative Fuller (Mass.).

The general's letter is dated November 21, 1919, and is in reply to charges contained in a letter to Mr. Fuller from Capt. George K. Livermore of Winchester, Mass., formerly operations officer of the 16th Field Artillery Brigade of the Ninety-second (negro) Division. Mr. Fuller explained that he made the letter public in view of recent statements made before the investigating committee by Brig-Gen. Sherburne, commanding the artillery division of the Ninety-second Division, about which much of the controversy regarding armistice day losses has centered.

Gen. Pershing's Statement.

The letter reads as follows: "I had no knowledge before 8 A. M. November 11 that the armistice had been signed and that firing was to cease at 11 A. M. November 11."

"The armistice, effective at 11 A. M. November 11, was not signed until 5 A. M. November 11, hence the information which Capt. Livermore states he received about midnight of November 10 was only a rumor, although that rumor proved to be correct."

"For several days prior to November 11 false rumors of the signing of an armistice were prevalent in all the armies. You may recall that at least one of these rumors even reached the United States and that November 7, I think, was made a day of celebration on account of a false report."

"All armies took steps to correct these rumors and at 8:45 P. M. November 9, the following telegram was received by me from Marshal Foch:

"The enemy, disorganized by our repeated attacks, is withdrawing along the whole front. It is important to maintain and hasten our action. I appeal to the energy and initiative of the commanders in chief and their armies to secure decisive results."

"All of the allied commanders received similar telegrams from Marshal Foch."

No Let-up by Any of Allies.

"Neither British nor French headquarters ordering firing to cease prior to the going into effect of the armistice; that is, at 11 A. M. November 11, and in general firing by all the Allies and by the enemy continued on the whole front from Switzerland to the sea until that hour. In places the firing died away prior to 11 A. M. and in a few places firing continued until after that hour."

"The Ninety-second Division, astride the Moselle, attacked at 7 A. M. November 10, and at 5 A. M. November 11 advanced a short distance, but the troops had retired to cover in the face of reported heavy fire, when the commander of the attacking brigade received information at 7:18 A. M. that an armistice would be effective at 11 A. M. The brigade commander reports that he ordered all firing stopped by 10:45 A. M., and that the firing was so stopped. The casualty records show that on November 11 the Ninety-second Division lost 17 killed and 286 wounded, of whom 99 were gassed. The casualty records of the marines show that their losses on November 11 were 9 killed and 172 wounded."

"The attack of the Ninety-second Division on the 10th of November, continued at 5 A. M. on the morning of the 11th, was not a preliminary to the proposed attack of November 14."

"Capt. Livermore states:

"Another point of interest in this matter is the fact that the Ninety-second Division was operative under orders to advance along the Moselle while the French on its right flank were ordered to mark time until the 14th—the French well knowing that the chances strongly favored a termination of hostilities before that date. If the French worked on that basis why couldn't the American command have done as much?"

General Plan of Attack.

"From July 15 to the armistice the Allies attacked in accordance with a general plan. This plan contemplated attacks from just east of the Moselle to the sea. From a point just east of the Moselle to Switzerland the Allies were unable, prior to the armistice, to concentrate the necessary means for the

attack. Thus the French troops holding the line east of the Moselle took no part in the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient or the subsequent operations of the Second Army."

"Early in November the allied Commander-in-Chief decided that the Allies were in a position to concentrate sufficient troops for an attack east of the Moselle. These plans called for the employment of approximately twenty French divisions supported on the left by six American divisions. On November 11 the necessary movements of concentration of both French and American troops were under way, but none of them were in position."

"Capt. Livermore appears to be under the impression that on November 11 Gen. Mangin was in command of the French troops on the right of the Ninety-second Division and that that division was scheduled to attack on the immediate left of the French on November 14. Both these impressions are wrong."

"Gen. Mangin would have commanded the French attack of the 14th, but on the 11th none of his troops were in the line and Gen. Gerard commanded the army on the right of the Ninety-second Division. The plans for the attack of the 14th contemplated placing two American divisions, the Third and Twenty-ninth, in first line on the right of the Ninety-second Division and did not contemplate an attack by the Ninety-second Division except in the way of following up to keep in touch with the advance of the left of the Third and Twenty-ninth American Divisions."

All Attack on November 11.

"On November 11 parts of the French, British and Belgian lines, as well as parts of the American line, attacked and advanced. The implication that the Americans were the only troops which advanced or attacked on November 11 is wholly erroneous."

"With reference to your question as to whether it was true that the French were as regardless of the wastage of men with the armistice in sight as we were, I must say that I think the language used appears to contain implications which are unwarranted. Neither the French nor the Americans were regardless of the wastage of men on November 11 or at any other time."

"Neither on November 11 nor at any other time were American lives needlessly wasted because some of our officers were not co-ordinators of their men as the French were; nor were American lives needlessly wasted for any other cause, unless it be that we had not adequately prepared for war in time of peace."

"The other reason is that the only difference between us after we had said what we had to say was as to method and not in purpose."

"Senator Lodge says that rather than ratify the treaty without reservations he would have submitted a vote of the people."

"The President says that rather than ratify the treaty without reservations he would have submitted a vote of the people."

OVATION FOR COOLIDGE.

Talks to Massachusetts Republican Committee.

Boston, Jan. 10.—Gov. Coolidge was the guest of the Republican State Committee to-day at a meeting which followed re-election of officers by the committee. An enthusiastic reception was given to him.

The Governor reviewed the work of the Republican party in State and nation during the war. He made no reference to individuals in connection with the forthcoming Presidential campaign.

SAYS KANSAS IS FOR WOOD.

General to Get State's Twenty Votes, Stanley Predicts.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Fred Stanley, Republican National Committeeman for Kansas, to-day joined the political forces at local headquarters of Gen. Leonard Wood campaign committee. In a statement he predicted that Wood would receive the twenty convention votes from Kansas.

Cummings Going to San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will visit San Francisco within a month to assist in arrangements for the national convention here in June. Postmaster Charles W. Fay was advised to-day by telegraph.

SPLIT WITH WILSON IS DENIED BY BRYAN

Difference Is in "Method," Not "Purpose," of Handling Treaty Issue.

HEDGES ON CANDIDACY

Tells Chicago Democrats His Mission Is to Bring Harmony Within Party.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—William J. Bryan, fresh from Washington, was the guest of the Ironclad Club at luncheon to-day. Surrounded by representatives of both factions of the Democratic party, Mr. Bryan appeared in rare good humor, tackling the peace treaty, the League of Nations, the profiteers and the high cost of living situation. But Mr. Bryan reserved the punch of his address for the denial there had been a split between him and Mr. Wilson following the letter of the President at the Jackson Day dinner in Washington and the address of "The Commoner" at the same function.

"Don't worry about this talk of a split between me and the President," Mr. Bryan confided to his audience. "The biggest piece of news in one party is that there is a split in another. But in this case it is not a split. There was a split in the Republican party seven years ago and that gave us our chance. Probably there is a feeling of soreness among the Republicans on that account."

"The Democrats know that the word split is not the word to describe the feeling of the party, for in the Democratic party no one man thinks for every one else."

"There is less reason to talk about a split now than there has been on other occasions."

"One reason is that neither the President nor I knew what the other was going to say to the Democrats at the Jackson Day dinner."

"The other reason is that the only difference between us after we had said what we had to say was as to method and not in purpose."

"Senator Lodge says that rather than ratify the treaty without reservations he would have submitted a vote of the people."

"The President says that rather than ratify the treaty without reservations he would have submitted a vote of the people."

"My purpose is to bring the opposing forces together and see if we can find a way out. There is nothing new about my plan. It is American and is supported by the people. What I want to do is to take it out of politics. Suppose they say we can't. Then I would apply a principle that cannot be controverted, and that is to submit it to the decision of the majority. That is

the only doctrine that can be adopted."

"I am very glad the papers have been fair enough to describe the differences between the President and myself as differences over policies and not personal differences. Neither knew what the other was going to say, both his letter and my speech having been given to the public by each before knowing what the other had done."

Asked whether or not it was true that he intended making himself a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Bryan delivered the following announcement:

"I stated in Washington that I was not a candidate for President, but it seems to me that these issues are big enough to be considered on their own merits by those interested in securing the best things for the country. I do not understand the attitude of the press that seek to drag the discussion of these great issues down to a personal level."

That was his answer, and he would not add to it.

SENATORS AT WORK TO PASS THE TREATY

Continued from First Page.

he did his best and will be satisfied. "So I am confident that the President will accept and deposit whatever ratification the Senate can agree upon," said Mr. Ashurst.

Senator Ashurst found no echo of this sentiment in his analysis. Nobody else could be found who believed the President would deposit a ratification based on acceptances of the Lodge reservation to be Democratic or Republican."

"The cold mathematics are discouraging to the optimist still hoping for compromise," said Senator Moses (N. H.). "There are fifteen Republicans, reconcilable who will not change and there are twenty-five others who will join them if the Lodge programme is diluted. When this fact percolates I anticipate there will be efforts to pass the Knox resolution or one similar to it."

Senator Lenroot, Senator Lodge's closest adviser, taking a practical view, admitted that he would be deeply interested to know who was to undertake the details of bringing the Democrats to agreement among themselves. He was hopeful but far from optimistic.

The Democrats were themselves agitated on this point. Senator Underwood (Ala.) spent nearly an hour with Senators Lodge and Lenroot in the day, and later said the Democrats might call a caucus in the next few days to determine their course. That would mean, of course, a showdown between the Wilson and the Lodge programmes. He explained that the treaty would not be taken up by the caucus of January 15, which is called exclusively to select a leader. At present, he explained, the Hitchcock reservation of last session represented the official Democratic position; nothing else has ever been considered to take their place by a party caucus.

Senator Curtis (Kan.), Republican who declared the treaty would be ratified next week, the Democrats accepting the Lodge reservations. After that the President will refuse to deposit the ratification.

Senator McCormick (Ill.) suggested

that the President is frankly gambling on the possibility that the women, the churches and the sentimentalists of the country are really strongly for the treaty and league and that they will support him at the polls next November if he persists in his fight and becomes again party leader.

It may not look like a very promising issue," Senator McCormick said, "but in the present state of the Democratic party's fortunes it might well prove the best in sight for President Wilson to take up."

Former Gov. Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, who has come to be regarded as the confidante and well nigh the Washington political manager for Mr. Bryan, was at the Capitol a long time to-day discussing the situation. He told some of the legislators that substantially nobody is for the Wilson programme; everybody for Bryan's, and because of that he believed ratification would be made with something not very different from the Lodge reservations. He added that a secret vote in the Senate would have ratified the treaty long ago.

SEE WILSON, LODGE RETORT.

Senator Blames President for Treaty Delay.

Boston, Jan. 10.—Senator Lodge in a personal letter made public to-day by the Massachusetts Joint Committee for a League of Free Nations, advises those who are anxious for prompt action on

the treaty to direct some of these suggestions to the President. The letter reads:

"The incessant demand that is made in certain quarters for further concessions by the Senate is not helpful to the cause of agreement because the President has not only failed at every point to consult the Senate in any way, but he still stands immovable in his demand that we ratify the League of Nations without any change at all, which the Senate has refused to do. It seems to me it would be well for those who are anxious for the immediate action to direct some of their suggestions to the President and his followers whom he called upon to reject the reservations which are offered and which I believe to be absolutely sound in principle."

BRYAN TO SPEAK AGAIN.

Iowa Democrats Enlarge Plans for Meeting.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 10.—Enlarged plans for the meeting of Democrats here January 13, when William J. Bryan will be the principal speaker, were announced to-day by the committee in charge. Delegations have been invited from Minnesota and South Dakota, as well as parts of Iowa.

One reason for enlarging the plan, the committee in charge says, is the difference of opinion as expressed at the Jackson Day banquet at Washington by President Wilson and Mr. Bryan.

A few words about two important words

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But only two words are necessary to give the outstanding features of each commodity.

These two words—which form the basic and unalterable principles of our business—are Quality and Fair-Price.

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Annual Sale of

Women's Silk Underthings

Reduced in price for the first time this season

THE silk underthings in this sale were not bought for a sale—but are Franklin Simon & Co. underwear from regular stock. This means silk of superior quality and designs of excellent taste.

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns

Empire style, flesh color, trimmed with tucks and daintily hemstitched; square neck. Reduced to **5.00**

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns

Empire model with Georgette crepe top, Val. lace trimmed; flesh or white. Reduced to **6.50**

Crepe de Chine Chemises

Envelope model, with shoulder straps, in flesh or white; hemstitched. Reduced to **2.50**

Crepe de Chine Combinations

Bloomer model, flesh color, with tucks, lace edging and ribbon through eyelets. Reduced to **3.75**

Georgette Chemises

Step-in model; flesh, white or black; tucked in squares and hand embroidered. Reduced to **6.95**

Satin Pajamas

Two piece model, trimmed with folds of self material. Slip-on coat. In pink or blue. Reduced to **9.75**

Satin Bloomers

Flesh or white, hemstitching and elastic at knee; reinforced. Reduced to **3.50**

Silk Camisoles

Several models of flesh color satin or crepe de chine, Val. lace or Georgette trimmed. Reduced to **1.75**

Philippine Underthings

TO the characteristic fineness of Philippine needlework, Franklin Simon & Co. add models made according to their own exclusive patterns, personally selected fabrics, and the loveliest of embroidered designs. This dainty lingerie is priced for this occasion at less than to-day's wholesale cost.

Philippine Nightgowns

Of fine nainsook, entirely hand made and charmingly hand embroidered. **2.95**

Philippine Nightgowns

Hand-made, of fine nainsook with square, round or V necks, exquisitely hand embroidered. **3.95**

Philippine Nightgowns

Of fine nainsook, hand-made and elaborately hand emb'd in designs of individual charm. **4.95**

Philippine Envelope Chemises

Shoulder strap or regulation models, of nainsook, hand-made and hand embroidered. **2.95**

Philippine Envelope Chemises

Envelope or step-in models, of fine nainsook, hand-made, hand emb'd or real filet lace trimmed. **3.50**

Philippine Envelope Chemises

With fine hand drawn work, daintily hand emb'd and trimmed with real filet or Irish lace. **4.75**

WOMEN'S FRENCH UNDERTHINGS

Characteristically French in fineness of needlework, in novelty of design and detail, and in fastidious selection of materials—batiste, silk or net. All hand made and selected from our exclusive French models are these Nightgowns, Chemises, Princess Slips, Pantaloon and Underbodies, and offered

At Corresponding Price Reductions

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR SHOP—Balcony Floor

Clearance Sale

of winter apparel for
Stout Women
Now in Progress

Offering our entire stock of high grade winter

Coats, Suits, Skirts, Dresses, Waists, Sweaters and Scarfs, etc., at

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Offers to stout women the same advantages as the white sales of other stores offer only to slender women. Extraordinary values in

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On Underwear Purchased Today, Some At
Prices Less Than Present Wholesale Costs

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Light weight, fine ribbed cotton combinations in pink or white. Knee length only. **.85**

COTTON COMBINATIONS

Medium heavy weight with French band tops; knee or ankle length. Regular or extra sizes. **1.25**

HEAVY WEIGHT COTTON COMBINATIONS

Heavy Winter weight, knee or ankle length, shell edge. Regular or extra sizes. **1.75**

COTTON AND WOOL COMBINATIONS

Fine ribbed, low neck and sleeveless model, French band top. Knee or ankle length. **2.00**

GLOVE SILK TOP COMBINATIONS

Ribbed silk lisle thread body with glove silk top, shell knee, in pink or white. **2.25**

SILK AND WOOL COMBINATIONS

Superior quality ribbed silk and wool; low neck, sleeveless, knee or ankle length. **2.95**

WOMEN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR SHOP—Main Floor